



WEDNESDAY EVENING, MAR. 2, 1910.

The arrest on Monday at Greenwich, Conn., of five boys, whose ages range from ten to nineteen years, on the charge of attempting to wreck a train in order that they could take money and valuables from the pockets of dead passengers, shows that some youths are capable of doing. Many people suppose such evidences of degeneracy are the outcome of present day conditions when young people read but little outside the comic and sporting sections of the newspapers or the flimsy and improbable stories printed in cheap periodicals. Others are equally sure that the maladies from which they suffer are contracted at cheap theatres or motion picture shows where adventures dreams are illustrated. Train robberies, burglaries, intrigues, etc., are vividly pictured until youngsters imagine the chief end of man is to prey upon his fellow-creatures. Moving pictures, when of the proper nature, are interesting and instructive. They often portray historic events, or give representations of foreign cities which can be studied with profit. It is suggestive pictures, however, representing French intrigues and lawlessness generally to which objection is made. In by-gone days juvenile literature, in the main, consisted of the lives and adventures of mythical princes or extravagant Indian stories. In some of the latter enterprising boys were represented as discharging remonstrances from guns and striding up half a dozen braves at a time. The first novel has, in a measure, been superseded by other attractions equally as perilous.

Sunday school teachers who have to deal with unruly boys and whose patience is often nearly exhausted will find encouragement in the observations of Rev. George B. Gilbert, who was rector of Christ Episcopal Church in Middletown, Conn., until a short time ago, when he resigned because some of his parishioners objected to his liberal views. He has been making a study of the boy problem, and announces that there is really more hope of developing the typical bad boy than the typical good boy into a useful citizen. Mr. Gilbert pictures the bad boys for Sunday school scholars, and the more deviltry they display the more hope he has for them. He has just rented a fifty-acre farm, with a large pond on the grounds, and will turn it into a practical plant for making bad boys into useful young citizens. There will be no corporal punishment, but kindness and sympathy with boy nature will be used instead. Mr. Gilbert says his aim will be to persuade the young hoodlums who are put in his charge that he likes them and expects them to do the right things. The plant will be opened this summer.

The most dramatic incident in connection with the Ballinger-Pinchot investigation occurred yesterday when Secretary of Agriculture Wilson took the stand for the purpose of denying that he had given his consent to Pinchot to write his letter to Senator Dilliver. This is the letter that resulted in Pinchot's dismissal. Secretary Wilson, who listened to Pinchot's statement, showed evidences of anger, and was very emphatic in his denial of Pinchot's statement, but he was obliged to qualify his denial. He admitted having given Pinchot permission to write to Senator Dilliver, giving him departmental information, but he never intended that authorization to cover a letter which would "insult the president of the United States." Secretary Wilson got considerably tangled in cross-examination and contradicted himself in a number of instances.

"The Back from Elba" nonsense which seems to absorb the minds of some people in this country is insipid to the great majority who have long since had enough of Mr. Roosevelt. The figure of speech taken from the rising of the curtain upon the last act in the career of Napoleon Bonaparte is far-fetched and by no means apt. The reappearance of the "Little Corporal" who had won his spurs by a military genius unparalleled in the history of the world naturally produced enthusiasm among his countrymen, but what there has been in the official or private life of Mr. Roosevelt by which he can be likened to the illustrious Frenchman is hard to understand.

The competition among the nations as to which one shall build the biggest and most destructive battleships in its navy is an attempt to determine which of them has the most heartless disregard for the expenditure of the money squeezed from the earnings of the public. As the competition now stands, the nation which has the least to fear from maritime attack seems likely to carry off the prize for recklessness.

The prevailing high price of pork has caused the authorities of Meyerdale,

Pa., to encourage the raising of hogs within the city limits. A special meeting of the Town Council a night or two ago repealed an ordinance prohibiting the raising or keeping of hogs within the borough limits. Yesterday more than a thousand sties were built and the country district secured for half-grown pigs. Meyerdale, a mountain town of 6,000, is in Somerset county, famous for its lukewarm cakes and sausage.

From Washington.

(Correspondence of the Alexandria Gazette, Washington, March 2.)

"From reports of collectors of internal revenue in different parts of the country, especially the middle and eastern states we have every reason to be satisfied with the operation of the corporation tax law," said Commissioner of Internal Revenue Cabell today. "The collectors announce that on yesterday and Monday their mails were flooded with returns from corporations in their respective districts, they anticipate that there will be few delinquents. We do not expect to get any definite reports as to the number and amount of the returns until the first part of March or the beginning of April. The work of collating and tabulating the returns started today.

The local police are today working on one of the biggest jewel robberies in the history of the capital. Last night Mrs. Isham Hornsby, a prominent society matron, residing at 1715 I street, northwest, was robbed of diamonds and other jewels aggregating in value between \$15,000 and \$20,000. There is absolutely no clue to the thief.

This morning's report from the sick bed of Representative Perkins, of New York, states that he passed a comfortable night and is about the same as yesterday.

The court of inquiry of which Lieutenant General S. B. M. Young is the head, which is investigating the Brownsville affair, has completed the work of hearing witnesses, taking testimony and reviewing that taken at courts martial and before the Senate committee, and is now prepared to formulate its opinion. It is believed that the decision will be adverse to the men of the regiment who were dismissed by President Roosevelt. Since the hearing of the witnesses began the conviction has slowly grown in the War Department that the "shooting up" of the Texas town was done by the negro troops.

Capt. Fritz Duquesne, African lion hunter, said that Mr. Roosevelt and his party probably have the virus of the African fever or sleepy disease in their veins and that it is dangerous to allow them to land in this country without having a bacteriological examination made of their blood.

President Taft signed today 32 proclamations giving to a number of British colonies, German colonies and other colonies the minimum tariff rate.

The president today sent the following nominations to the Senate: Consuls—Arthur B. Cooke, South Carolina, at Patras, Greece; Phillip Holland, Tennessee, at Puerto Plata, Dominican Republic; Ralph J. Telford, of Tennessee, at Maracaibo, Venezuela. Also Charles T. Holtzman to be postmaster at Luray, Va.

Forty uniformed, medal bedecked members of the executive committee of the National Schutzbund of the United States called on President Taft today and invited him to attend the National Schutzbundfest which will be held at Union Hill, N. J., on May 29. The president promised to attend the Schutzbundfest in May, if it could be arranged not to interfere with his other engagements. The president then walked out to the White House front yard and had his picture taken with the delegation.

A desperate fight is being put up today by the oyster interests of the country against the edict of the Agricultural Department prohibiting the shipment of interstate commerce of "flatted" oysters. New Jersey is making a particularly strong stand. They claim that the enforcement of this ruling would destroy the oyster business of the state which they claim amounts to \$4,000,000 a year and supports at least ten thousand people, whole towns in New Jersey being practically solely dependent upon this industry for a livelihood. The New Jersey State Board of Health is here backing the oyster men. They claim the streams in which the oysters are floated in New Jersey are kept sanitary and challenge a government inspection of them.

It is expected that the question as to whether there shall be a tariff war between the United States and Canada will be settled one way or the other within the next week. The belief is that an adjustment will be made between the two countries which will avoid the threatened commercial hostilities. Today Prof. Emory, president of the tariff board, and Charles M. Pepper, an expert of the Department of Commerce and Labor, left for Ottawa. There they will be joined by Consul General Foster, stationed at that city, and the three negotiators will constitute a board representing the American government in its negotiations with that of Canada.

The movement for the unification of the good roads movement in the various states was endorsed by President Taft today when the legislative committee of the international league of highway improvements called at the White House.

Just who are the choice spirits banded together in the Back From Elba Club is one of the things which Attorney J. J. Vertrees, chief counsel for Secretary Ballinger before the congressional committee investigating the controversy embroiled, hopes to be able to draw from Gifford Pinchot. When the hearings are resumed on Friday Vertrees expects to close out who "we" are. Just at the close of the hearing yesterday Vertrees wanted to know if there wasn't a movement against Mr. Ballinger. Mr. Pinchot said it was a "conservation movement" and that "we" were only against Ballinger in so far as he was an enemy to the movement. "Who are 'we'?" demanded Vertrees—"Glavis and yourself?" "We" is a pretty big "we" answered Pinchot, non-committal and smiling. Vertrees abandoned the attempt after being met with more of the same sort of parries. He will renew the attack Friday.

An exclusive ring of "high-priced veterinary colleges," furnishes all the candidates that tattle for jobs in the Bureau of Animal Industry, according to Representative Booher (Dem., Mo.) who played the part of inquisitor at today's meeting of the House committee on expenditures in the Agricultural Department. Dr. Abner D. Melvin, chief of

the Bureau of Animal Industry, was on the grill to answer questions relating to the conduct of the office with especial view to cutting down some of the bills, if possible. Dr. Melvin testified that the bureau is now inspecting the packing houses in two hundred and forty cities and towns which is about ninety-five per cent of the meat that goes into interstate commerce. He believes that the rigid inspection has benefited our export trade, but was not able to furnish any figures to substantiate that conclusion. Just at present, he said as an afterthought, the export trade has fallen off to some extent "because of the high price of meat at home."

In the Parsons vs. Saunders election contest before the H. use committee, it was agreed today to allow each side five hours for argument. J. H. Carrels began the argument for Parsons, the contestant for Saunders' seat. Ex-Governor A. J. Montagu, of Virginia, followed. Tomorrow Mr. Saunders will speak in his own behalf and ex-Senator Thurston will close for Parsons. The committee will not be ready to report for two weeks.

Senator Jeff Davis, of Arkansas, was today refused permission by the House committee on public lands to strike from the records of the committee a remark that he made last week when he stated that if a bill pending before the committee, passes Congress, he will get a big fee. The bill gives title to some swamp land to the state of Arkansas. Senator Davis wanted to modify his remark, but the committee refused to allow it to be changed. Senator Davis, however, put an explanation into the record, stating that he is attorney for the levee board that has some suit against trespassers on the land. Senator Clark, of Arkansas, made a statement that he is not in any way interested in the bill.

The eight-hour day for the employees of all contractors furnishing supplies to the United States is proposed in a bill introduced in the Senate by Carter, (rep. Mont.), today.

The issue of Miss Agnes Gerald's dismissal will be put before the national board of management of the D. A. R., when that body meets this afternoon.

Representative Ferris, (rep. Md.), today recommended to the president that the District of Columbia be of the new federal judiciary recently created for Maryland. Major James Denny and a number of other Baltimore men also visited the White House and recommended Robert Smith for the place. President Taft said that he will not act for several weeks.

The president has changed the date of the opening of the Oquirrh de Alamo lands in Idaho and the flathead lands in Montana from April 1 to May 2, 1910.

Applications for pardon were today denied by President Taft in three cases of embezzlement of misappropriation of National bank deposits. The three unsuccessful applicants were Frank Mabry, vice-president of the McGregor National Bank of McGregor, Texas; Lewis Olliger, president of the Worcester National Bank, of Worcester, Ohio, and Henry Leary, president of G. O. P. Brock, cashier of the Doylestown National Bank of Bucks county, Penn.

Outside of Ellis Island, eight thousand immigrants are held on board ship, fog-bound. Four thousand are due tomorrow. So says a wire received by Commissioner General Keef today. This will mean a scramble by the immigration people to separate the sheep from the goats when the fog lifts. Twelve thousand and will have to be examined on morose brains and finance and be debarré or stored into the land of the free if possible, in one day.

Sixty-first Congress.

(Second Session.)

Washington, March 2.

SENATE.

Senator Lodge presented a communication from the American Consul General at Ottawa containing the report of an investigation made by the Canadian bureau of labor into the prices of commodities. It was ordered printed and referred to the special committee to investigate the increased cost of living.

Senator Heyburn spoke at length in opposition to the postal saving banks bill.

"The substitute proposed," said Senator Carter, "is intended to suggest a different method rather than a constitutional method."

Senator Heyburn declared that he would not permit his views to go before the country in such a garbled statement. Senator Carter declined to yield and Senator Heyburn explained:

"I should think he would decline to yield after such a statement as that."

When upon he left the room and would not hear Senator Carter's criticism of his speech.

Senator Bradley favored the bill. There might be defects in it, he said, but it was preferable to the proposed substitute.

The bill to amend the organic law creating a territorial government for Hawaii was passed. A number of amendments were adopted. The salary of the governor was fixed at \$7,000 instead of \$10,000 and the compensation of legislative members at \$600 per year instead of \$1,900. Corresponding reductions were made in other salary increases. The provision guaranteeing the interest on money invested to construct new railroads was stricken out.

HOUSE.

A bill by Mr. Mann, (rep., Ill.), to construct two new revenue cutters started a row in the House today.

Messrs. Tawney and Fitzgerald, attacked the bill on the ground of economy. Mann asserted that of the three revenue cutters on duty in and about the Gulf of Mexico, "not one of them can go to sea in stress of weather" and that therefore the service urgently needed the new ships. Mr. Sherley, asserted that as the secretary of the treasury had not advocated the appropriation, it was not very urgently needed. Mr. Butler, said that some of the ships in the revenue cutter service had been "in commission forty-five years."

After two hours of heated debate, a roll-call was demanded on a motion by Tawney to strike out the next clause. The roll was not divided on party lines at all. It was a proposition of standing with Mann or Tawney, who is jealous of any appropriation act reported from his committee. The motion, which would have killed the bill was lost, Ayes 134; noes, 144. The bill was carried.

According to special correspondence in the London Telegraph today, continental diplomacy considers that civil war in Greece is probable within the next few weeks at the furthest.

Today's Telegraphic News

From Richmond.

[Special dispatch to the Alexandria Gazette.] Richmond, Va., March 1.—Speaker Byrd appears today in a vigorous reply to Senator Bailey's argument last night for the federal income tax amendment. Mr. Byrd opposes favorable action by the legislature.

A great number of state-wide submission petitions flooded both houses of the assembly today. It is estimated that at least twenty-five thousand names are on the various petitions.

Even the republican members of the legislature from the Ninth district express belief that Stuart will defeat Stimp for Congress. The Rhea faction will cordially co-operate to elect Stuart. The party is absolutely united in the Ninth.

Conditions in Philadelphia.

Philadelphia, Pa., March 2.—Unless the officials of the Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company can be forced to recede from their persistent refusal to arbitrate with their striking employees by Saturday, Philadelphia will be in the throes of one of the most serious labor disturbances known in the history of a big American city.

Every union organization in Philadelphia, it is believed, will join in the call for a general sympathetic strike if matters are allowed to go that far. The present indications are that it will take some hitherto unthought of expedient to force the street car company to agree to arbitrate.

Despite this pessimistic view of the situation, which is forced by the attitude of the company in refusing positively to deal with its striking employees, the leaders of the strike today expressed considerable confidence and declared they will not have to resort to the general strike.

Upon what they base this statement they refuse to say and to the outsider it appears that the general strike is inevitable. The matter has gone too far for either side to recede.

No trouble was reported last night, but the officials are inclined to believe this is a calm before the storm, and are today swearing in every man who applies for a position as a special policeman. It is reported that at least 2,000 men have become special policemen within the past two days.

Among the larger unions that have already agreed to go out Saturday are the carpenters and builders, numbering 5,000; bricklayers, 2,100; molders, 2,000; musicians, 2,200; brewery workers, 2,000; cigar makers, 2,300; hatmakers, 1,800; railroad trainmen, 1,800; carpet makers, 1,900; plasterers, 300; Hebrew traders, 600; and grocery clerks, 1,000.

Steamer Collides With Schooner.

New York, March 2.—A wireless dispatch received here from the captain of the steamer Tagus, of the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company, states that the steamer was in collision today with the schooner Republic of Thomaston, Maine, twenty miles southeast of Barnegat light, but that the damage to the steamer is inconsequential. The schooner is badly damaged and the Tagus is standing by.

The big wrecking tug Relief has been sent to the scene by the local agents of the line. The collision was due to the dense fog that has enshrouded the coast for the last 72 hours.

The Tagus was inward bound from Colon, Panama, and southern ports while the Republic, a vessel of some 800 tons, was outward bound from Porto Rico with a cargo of sugar.

The Uprising in India.

Calcutta, March 2.—Belated reports received today from Jagdalpur say that the small police force there, aided by troops with machine guns, succeeded in scattering the several thousands of poorly armed native insurgents who were besieging the city, after several lively skirmishes in which several scores were killed.

The insurgents have now scattered throughout the province and are reported as engaging in a wild revel of killing and plunder. It is practically impossible to suppress the outbreak, owing to the wide range it covers and the inaccessible nature of the territory infested by the rebels.

Europeans are believed to be in any danger, as the uprising is not against the British rule, but against the tyranny of the local rajah. The removal of that official has been ordered in the hope of placating the natives.

Other parts of Central India are reported infected by smaller native disturbances.

Trolley Cars Collide.

Camden, N. J., March 2.—There was a head-on collision this morning between two trolley cars loaded with passengers at Fifth and Sixth streets, in this city, and as a result seven persons are badly injured. One car was standing on the switch, and the other not seeing it in the fog crashed into it. Motorists and pedestrians jumped. The injured passengers were removed to hospitals.

Sullivan in Ireland.

Dublin, March 2.—"Come Back to Erin," played by the orchestra at the Dublin Theatre Royal, and an ovation from a crowded house, greeted John L. Sullivan's first appearance in his old home on his present tour. The former world's heavy-weight champion boxed 3 rounds with Kilrain, for which he received \$750, and told a few stories. Nothing was lacking in the warmth of his reception.

The "Yellow Menace."

Berlin, March 2.—A trained Chinese army of 30,000,000 soldiers constituting a "yellow menace" to the white civilization of the world, is the alarming view that Prof. Theodore Schiemann takes of China's military future. Prof. Schiemann who is one of Germany's foremost experts on foreign affairs.

Mrs. Cummins' Condition.

Baltimore, Md., March 2.—United States Senator Cummins, of Idaho, is stopping in this city to be with his wife, who is ill at the sanatorium of Dr. Howard A. Kelly. Mrs. Cummins underwent an operation by Dr. Kelly a few weeks ago, and her condition is reported to be improving. She will not be able to leave for several weeks, however.

The steamer Minnesota was in collision with Munson line steamer Sidra inward bound from Cuban ports off the New Jersey coast early this morning. The Sidra reached New York later in the day. The Sidra was badly damaged above the water line on the port bow. Her fore peak was flooded but the water compartments held and she was able to make port.

The Legislature.

SENATE.

The Senate yesterday prohibited bill was reached on the calendar yesterday and was once passed by because of the absence of Senator Strode and for various other reasons. The bill is way down in the list and is on its second reading.

Senator H.aley's bill eliminating saloons from the state and requiring the sale of liquor to be in packages only was unfavorably reported d from the Senate committee on finance.

Favorable reports were received on the following bills: To establish the "Virginia R.R. Co." to allow the Corporation Commission to abolish private docks in certain cases; to pay back pensions due in the amount of \$65,000; to license the proper sale of ardent spirits at country clubs; to license the sale of soft drinks; to provide a replica of the Hudson statue to present to the French republic.

By a special joint resolution passed by both houses, Senator Holt was enabled to present a bill allowing cities and towns to improve harbors.

A message was received from Governor Mann, nominating President George H. Denoy, of Washington and Lee University, as a member of the state board of charities and corrections.

Following the procedure of the past two days, a number of uncontested bills were ordered to their engrossment.

HOUSE.

Illuminating oils are to be taxed half a cent a gallon, as provided in the Byrd bill, if the House committee on finance is to decide the question. Much to the surprise of the men who have been fighting this bill, the committee decided at a meeting held yesterday to report the bill favorably. It was presented to the House at the beginning of the day's session.

Earnest attacks have been made on this bill, which seeks to establish a system of oil inspection to determine the lawfulness of all oils brought into this state for sale. An inspector is to be appointed, and he is to have the necessary assistance. The tax of one half a cent a gallon is levied for the purpose of paying the expense of the inspection. Independent dealers say the Standard Oil Company will not fight it, as the consumer will pay the tax and the world's biggest corporation will not be injured, as it will simply raise the price of oil.

The House put in five hours, and in that time finally passed no less than fifty-seven bills. Nearly all of these were minor or local matters.

Possibly the most important bill enacted by the House was that introduced by Speaker Byrd creating a state board of law examiners. This body will take the work of examining applicants for license to practice law from the Supreme Court of Appeals.

Another bill of interest passed was that forbidding fortune telling, palmistry and clairvoyance for gain. There were but few dissenting voices.

The bill requiring railroad companies to post a true statement of the delay of trains half an hour before the scheduled time for their arrival was passed. It was amended so as to not require railroads to report the time trains had left other stations.

The House agreed to the Senate amendments to the House bill relating to omitted lands, their re-entry and assessment.

The following House bills were passed: Requiring liens against property for public improvements to be recorded for examination.

To authorize the sale of estates conveyed or devised for an indeterminate time with remainder, whether the persons interested be infant or adult, or in being or not.

Making the town of Berryville, in Clarke county, a separate election district.

Levying a tax of \$200 on the main office of each mercantile agency doing business in this state with an additional tax of \$100 on each extra office.

Making it a misdemeanor for persons to unlawfully wear the insignia or button of any society or trades union or Southern Cross of Honor.

Defining fraternal benefit societies, and providing rules for their legal government.

To authorize cities and towns to permit, under certain conditions, awnings, fire-escapes and shutters to overhang streets.

To require administrators to file under oath, information regarding estates and heirs of deceased persons.

Giving courts of equity jurisdiction to remove bonds from title to real estate where the complainant is not in possession, or where the complainant has the equitable right to the legal title.

Giving officers the right of entry and detainer when judgement has been rendered.

Allowing district school boards to sell or exchange public school property.

Amending the laws in reference to the appointment of school trustees in cities and towns constituting separate school districts.

Providing for the placing of criminals under eighteen years of age in homes and institutions other than jails and penitentiaries. This is a state board of charities and corrections bill.

Authorizing the sale of estates where it is afterwards limited in remainder to the heirs.

Changing the date when the law prohibiting marriages in certain degrees is effective.

Amending the law in regard to division fences.

Authorizing board of supervisors to appropriate money for agricultural schools.

Senate bills were taken up and a number of them were passed on their second reading.

Renewing the session, the House took up its momentous grid of disposing of local bills and those of minor importance. The following were passed:

Defining and classifying industrial sick benefit companies and associations. Allowing government clerks to serve as town or city officers.

Amending the law in reference to proceedings before a commission to ascertain insanity.

Giving supervisors control over roads owned entirely by counties.

Amending the act protecting certain fish in the streams tributary to the Potomac river.

Prohibiting the trapping for two years of foxes in the counties of Spotsylvania, Stafford and King George.

Patrons, Mr. Moncure, of Stafford, and Mr. Coleman.

Authorizing the town of Massasaug to pay an annuity to Isaac P. Baldwin and

DRY GOODS.

Woodward & Lothrop

New York—Washington—Paris

Window Screens to Order.

The "W. and L. Rustless" Screens are good as can be made. Nothing but the best workmanship enters into their make-up. They have unusual wear-resisting qualities, are made to fit any window, and are so constructed that they may be used at either top or bottom of window, admitting of any desired ventilation. Screens are finished to match woodwork and are filled with wire that will not rust. Orders placed now will be held and delivered when desired. Let us measure and estimate.

Awnings to Order.

We are taking orders for Awnings and holding same for delivery where and when desired. The W. and L. Awning is made of the best grade of material only. The work is done in our own workshops and is fully guaranteed. Let us estimate and measure.

Slip Covers to Order

Now is the best time for placing orders for Furniture Slip Covering. Our stock is unusually complete and you have a very handsome one from which to select, including: 31 inch Imported Cretonnes, 25c to \$1 yard. 30 inch Imported Cretonnes, \$1 to \$1 yard. 36 inch Domestic Damasks, Cretonnes, and Art Tickings, 20c to 35c yard. 31-inch English Stripe Damask, 3c a yard. 50-inch Belgium Linens, 45c yard. 34-inch Cotton Stripe, 15c yard.

SPECIAL: As a special we will take orders for Slip Covers, for five-piece Parlor suites, of imitation linen stripe, allowing 25 yards for the making, at the Special price, \$7.50 the Suite.

Fourth floor—G st.

STATEMENT

Citizens' National Bank

of Alexandria, Va., January 31, 1910.

OFFICERS:

President, Edward L. Daingerfield; Vice President, Carroll Pierce; Richard M. Green, Cashier. E. E. Payne, Asst. Cashier.

DIRECTORS:

J. C. Smoot, Edward L. Daingerfield, Jas. W. Roberts; Worth Hulfish, Carroll Pierce; M. A. Ahern, Urban S. Lambert.

RESOURCES.	LIABILITIES.
Loans \$687,951.44	Capital \$100,000.00
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation 100,000.00	Surplus 160,000.00
Bonds to secure U. S. Deposit 1,000.00	Undivided Profits 18,049.91
Other Bonds and Stocks 49,986.56	Circulation 95,850.00
Banking House & Real Estate 52,856.97	Deposits 722,469.73
Cash 46,441.96	U. S. Deposit 1,000.00
Due from Banks and Reserve Agents 99,132.71	
\$1,037,369.64	\$1,037,369.64

will be in consideration for a donation.

Creating a state board of law examiners.

To prevent depredations upon the misappropriation of property in the possession of common carriers for transportation.

Prohibiting the practice of fortune telling, clairvoyance and palmistry for compensation.

Amending the road law of the county of Fauquier.

Companion bills, one relating to the appointment of coroners and the other to their duties.

Making it a misdemeanor for parents or guardians to neglect to support their children under fourteen years of age or to neglect children under eight years of age to vicious or immoral influences.</